

New Acetylide Migration and Oxygen Transfer Reactions in Ruthenium Complexes Containing an Acetyl-Substituted Cp Ligand

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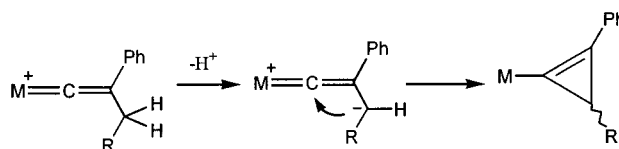
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Formation of $[\eta^5\text{-}\eta^1\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(\text{O})](\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}$ (**3a**) from the reaction of $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{RuCl}$ (**2a**) with $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{CH}$ proceeds via the vinylidene intermediate $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}=\text{C}=\text{CHPh}]\text{Cl}$ (**4a**). In this reaction the oxygen atom of the pendant acetyl group in the cyclopentadienyl ligand of **4a** is transferred to C_α of the vinylidene ligand, and this transfer is accompanied by formation of a $\text{C}=\text{C}$ bond, giving **3a**. Treatment of **2a** with $\text{LiC}\equiv\text{CPh}$ affords $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CCPh})(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{RuCl}$ (**6a**), and passing **6a** through a column packed with alumina also gives **3a**. The latter transformation involves a new migration of an acetylide group from exocyclic C_α of a substituted cyclopentadienyl ligand to the Ru center followed by the same oxygen transfer process. The metal acetylide $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{BINAP})\text{RuC}\equiv\text{CPh}$ (**5c**), resulting from the same migration but with no oxygen transfer, is isolated when two PPh_3 ligands are replaced by BINAP. The structures of complexes **3a** and **6b**, a chirophos analogue of **6a**, have been determined by X-ray diffraction analysis.

Introduction

We have previously reported the deprotonation reaction of (cyclopentadienyl)ruthenium vinylidene complexes,¹ generating a rare class of cyclopropenyl complexes. The electrophilic C_α of the vinylidene ligand facilitates cyclization via a facile nucleophilic addition of the neighboring carbanion after deprotonation to afford the product. It has been demonstrated that nucleophilic addition of a hydroxyl group to C_α of a vinylidene complex provides access to an oxacarbene, and this has been employed in the cycloisomerization transformation of terminal alkynyl alcohol in efficient syntheses of antiviral nucleosides, polycyclic ethers, and oligosaccharides.² Since the chemistry of substituted π -bonded cyclopentadienyl³ organometallic complexes continues to be of great interest due to their potential importance in the development of carbon–carbon bond formations⁴ and their uses in the syntheses of unsaturated organic species and organometallic polymers,⁵ we prepared an

Scheme 1



(acetylcyclopentadienyl)ruthenium chloride complex⁶ and carried out the reaction of this chloride with phenylacetylene in order to get a similar cyclopropenyl complex. Surprisingly, in this reaction a new type of oxygen transfer process is observed. Herein we report this new reaction where the oxygen atom transfers from the pendant acetyl group of the acetylcyclopentadienyl ligand to the vinylidene ligand. Such a transfer is followed by a carbon–carbon bond formation between the vinylidene and the pendant unit of the acetylcyclopentadienyl ligands to yield a new metal acyl complex. Also reported is a novel acetylide migration reaction found during our investigation into the mechanism of the oxygen transfer reaction.

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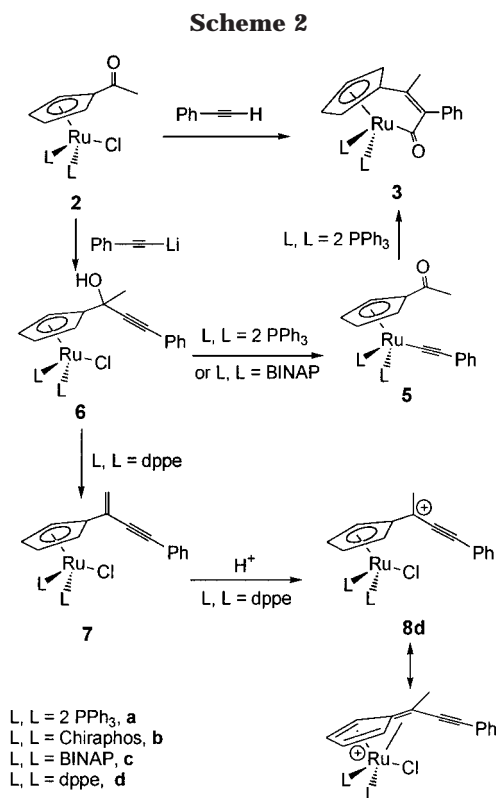
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Results and Discussion

Preparation of Acetylcyclopentadienyl Complexes. The literature method⁷ for the preparation of a ruthenium chloride complex with an acetylcyclopentadienyl ligand is modified to give the desired product in a higher yield. Hydrated ruthenium trichloride, $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, in ethanol is added to a heated solution of acetylcyclopentadiene⁸ and PPh_3 in ethanol/ether (4:1), and the solution turns red in about 2 h. The deep red product obtained from this solution is identified as $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{RuCl}$ (**2a**). Complex **2a** is soluble in CHCl_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , and acetone and insoluble in CH_3OH , ether, and hexane. ^1H and ^{31}P NMR data of **2a** are consistent with the literature values.⁷ In addition, in the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2a** the resonance attributable to the carbonyl carbon appears at δ 197.1. Similar complexes $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{L-L})\text{RuCl}$ ($\text{L-L} = (2\text{S},3\text{S})\text{-}(-)\text{-Ph}_2\text{PCHMeCHMePPh}_2$, **2b**; $\text{L-L} = (R)\text{-}(-)\text{-BINAP}$, **2c**; $\text{L-L} = \text{dppe}$, **2d**) are prepared from the reaction of **2a** with the corresponding bidentate phosphines under various reaction conditions. The ^{13}C NMR resonances of the acyl carbon in these complexes all appear at δ 197 ± 1 . The chemical shifts of two ^{31}P NMR resonances of the bidentate chiral phosphine ligands in **2b** (δ 81.11, 68.85) and **2c** (δ 49.21, 39.55) are significantly different.

Reaction of Phenylacetylene with 2. The reaction of **2a** with $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{CH}$ in MeOH at 64 °C for 4 h proceeds via a somewhat complicated and unprecedented process to afford $[\eta^5\text{-}\eta^1\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(\text{O})](\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}$ (**3a**) in 86% yield (see Scheme 2). The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **3a** displays a triplet resonance at δ 247.7 with $J_{\text{C-P}} =$

12.5 Hz, indicating the presence of a metal acyl carbon.⁹ This ^{13}C resonance shifts significantly downfield from that (δ 197.1) of the acetyl unit of **2a**. The triplet pattern resulting from coupling with two phosphine atoms is consistent with the presence of a metal acyl group. Two resonances at δ 168.1 and 142.3 are assigned to two olefinic carbon atoms of the pendant chain. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **3a** displays a singlet resonance at δ 2.12, assignable to the methyl group. From an HMBC (heteronuclear multiple bond connectivity) 2D NMR spectrum,¹⁰ long-range C–H couplings of this methyl proton are revealed by three cross-peaks of this ^1H resonance, showing correlation with the ^{13}C resonances at δ 168.1, 142.3, and 247.7 assignable to two olefinic carbons and the acyl carbon, respectively. These data reveal that the methyl group remains attached in the substituted Cp ligand and is also bonded to the added portion derived from phenylacetylene. In the ^{31}P NMR spectrum, the singlet resonance at δ 49.13 is assigned to the PPh_3 ligand. Two IR absorption peaks at 1772 and 1681 cm^{-1} are assigned to the C=O and C=C stretching, respectively. We have carried out reactions of phenylacetylene with the similar complexes **2b**, **2c**, and **2d**, yielding **3b** (81%), **3c** (72%), and **3d** (65%), respectively. These reactions all give complexes of the same type. Characteristic ^{13}C resonances at δ 250 ± 8 are all observed for these complexes. All ^{31}P NMR resonances of **3** shift toward a downfield region relative to those of their corresponding chloride complexes **2**.

Spectroscopic data for **3** mentioned above are not sufficient for making a full assignment of the structure. Attempts were thus made to search for reaction intermediates. We noticed that, during the course of the reaction of **2a** with $\text{PhC}\equiv\text{CH}$, the color of the mixture changed from deep red to orange and then to yellow. A reaction, carried out in an oil bath at 50 °C, was thus stopped in 3 h, while the color of the mixture was orange. From the mixture, the intermediate **4a**, showing a singlet ^{31}P NMR resonance at δ 42.87, was observed along with **3a** in a 1:1 ratio. This intermediate transformed to **3a** quantitatively at the reflux temperature of MeOH. Attempted column chromatographic separation of the mixture by using a silica gel packed column caused decomposition of the intermediate and gave only **3a**. The structure of the intermediate was thus deduced spectroscopically. The ^{31}P NMR resonance of this intermediate at δ 42.87 is nearly that of a Ru vinylidene complex.¹¹ The ^1H NMR resonance at δ 4.74 also resembles that of a vinylidene terminal proton.¹² It is known that metal acetylide can be readily prepared from deprotonation of a metal vinylidene containing a terminal proton. We therefore carried out the reaction of **2a** with phenylacetylene in the presence of sodium methoxide. This reaction gave **3a** and the expected acetylide complex $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{RuC}\equiv\text{CPh}$ (**5a**) in a 1:2 ratio. Complex **5a** is characterized by its ^{31}P NMR spectrum, showing a singlet resonance at δ 51.85 for phosphine ligands. The FAB mass spectrum displays the parent peak at m/z 692.3, corresponding

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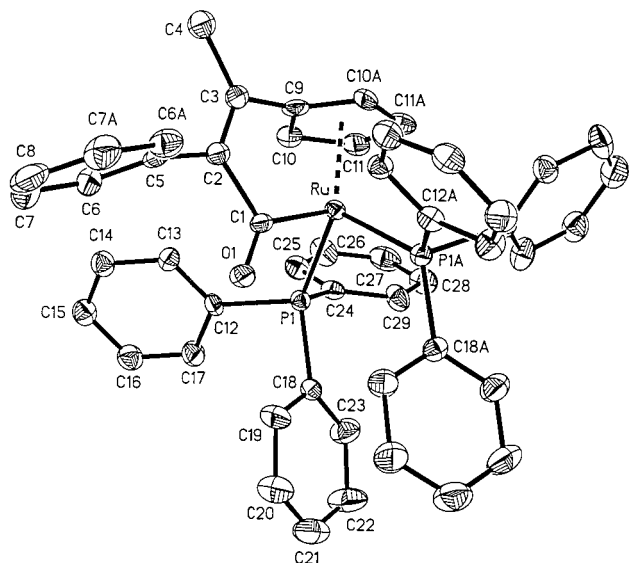
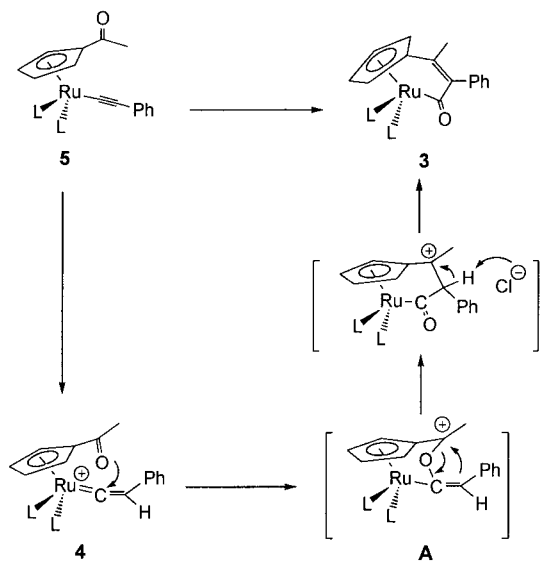


Figure 1. ORTEP drawing of $[\eta^5\text{-}\eta^1\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(\text{O})](\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}$ (**3a**), with thermal ellipsoids shown at the 30% probability level.

Scheme 3



to cleavage of the acetylide and the acetyl fragments. On the basis of these data, it is reasonable to assume that the initial step of the reaction of **2** with $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CPh}$, in the presence of MeONa , possibly proceeds via addition of phenylacetylene to the Ru metal center followed by deprotonation to give **5a**. We therefore believe that the intermediate isolated in the absence of sodium methoxide is $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}=\text{C}=\text{CHPh}]\text{Cl}$ (**4a**), shown in Scheme 3. In the presence of acid, **5a** readily turned to **3a**, possibly also via **4a**.

To establish the solid-state structure of **3a**, an X-ray diffraction study was carried out on a single crystal of **3a** recrystallized from *n*-hexane. This complex crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pnma* with four molecules in a unit cell. The molecule possesses a mirror plane. An ORTEP drawing is shown in Figure 1; symmetry-generated atoms are indicated with the suffix A, and selected bond distances and angles are listed in Table 1. The molecule of **3a** lies on a mirror plane with a distorted-tetrahedral metal center. The environment

Table 1. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) of $[\eta^5\text{-}\eta^1\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(\text{O})](\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}$ (**3a**)

Ru–P1	2.3111(9)	Ru–C1	2.009(5)
C1–O1	1.226(5)	C1–C2	1.556(6)
C2–C3	1.339(6)	C2–C5	1.488(6)
C3–C4	1.506(6)	C3–C9	1.495(6)
P1–Ru–P1A	104.02(4)	P1–Ru–C1	92.59(8)
Ru–C1–C2	112.7(3)	Ru–C1–O1	131.8(3)
C2–C1–O1	115.5(4)	C1–C2–C3	118.0(4)
C1–C2–C5	116.4(4)	C3–C2–C5	125.6(4)
C2–C3–C4	126.6(4)	C2–C3–C9	116.2(4)
C4–C3–C9	117.2(4)	C3–C9–C10	125.3(2)

about the ruthenium metal center consists of the π -bound Cp ring with its pendant chain bound also to the metal through the acyl unit and two triphenylphosphine ligands. The Ru–C1 distance of 2.009(5) Å is a normal Ru–C single-bond distance for a metal acyl group. The C2–C3 bond length of 1.339(6) Å is typical of a C=C double bond.

Mechanism of Oxygen Transfer. Formation of **3a** can be accounted for by the mechanism depicted in Scheme 3. The reaction of **2a** with phenylacetylene first yields the cationic vinylidene complex **4a** with chloride as its counteranion. It is well-known that C_α of a vinylidene ligand is susceptible to nucleophilic attack,¹³ particularly by a nitrogen or an oxygen donor, to give a Fischer type carbene complex. This is exceptionally facile when the nucleophilic attack is assisted by an intramolecular chelation. In our system, the oxygen atom of the pendant acetyl unit in the cyclopentadienyl ligand nearby serves as a nucleophile, giving **A** (see Scheme 3). This cation is stabilized not only by delocalizing the cationic charge in the Cp substituent but also by a significant contribution of the electron-rich ruthenium bisphosphine group via η^6 -complexation and possibly by a neighboring group participation of the vinyl group. Electron donation from the neighboring vinyl group to the carbenium center causes carbon–carbon bond formation. Thus, the nucleophilic attack is followed by formation of a C–C bond and subsequent deprotonation generates the product **3a**. The presence of NaOMe causes deprotonation of the vinylidene intermediate **4a** to occur to give the acetylide complex **5a**. An oxygen atom transfer from niobium ketene to isocyanide or nitrile, yielding a niobium vinylidene complex, has been reported.¹⁴

Acetylide Addition to the Acetyl Group of the Cp Ligand. In an attempt to prepare the acetylide complex **5a**, we carried out the reaction of **2a** with 3 equiv of $\text{LiC}\equiv\text{CPh}$ in CH_2Cl_2 . Surprisingly, the reaction did not give the expected product but instead generated $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CCPh})(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{RuCl}$ (**6a**) in moderate yield (see Scheme 2) and, interestingly, the reaction in the presence of air gave a higher yield than that in the absence of air. If the reaction in CH_2Cl_2 was carried out under nitrogen, **6a** and many unidentified products

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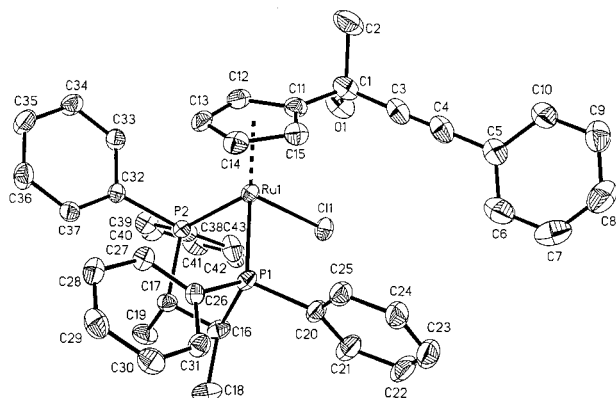


Figure 2. ORTEP drawing of $[\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CCPh})\text{CH}_3\text{-(Chiraphos)RuCl}$ (**6b**), with thermal ellipsoids shown at the 30% probability level.

were obtained. This reaction carried out in THF also gave a mixture of products. Nucleophilic addition takes place at the acetyl group, forming a propargylic alcohol group at the Cp ligand. Triphenylphosphine oxide was also observed as a byproduct in this reaction, and **6a** was purified by recrystallization from a mixture of *n*-hexane and CH_2Cl_2 . Complex **6a** in solution is unstable and decomposes to give OPPh_3 as the only identifiable product at room temperature, but a solid sample could be stored for 2 days at room temperature. In the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **6a** two doublet resonances at δ 39.0 and 38.2 with $J_{\text{P-P}} = 41.4$ Hz indicates the presence of a stereogenic center in the complex. The hydroxy proton appears as a broad singlet resonance at δ 6.27 in the ^1H NMR spectrum, and this proton readily exchanges with deuterium in the presence of D_2O . These spectroscopic data as well as a crystal structure determination of a similar complex described below firmly establish the structure of the nucleophilic addition product. Complexes **6b**, **6c**, and **6d** were similarly prepared from the reaction of **2b**, **2c**, and **2d**, respectively, in high yields. For the formation of **6b** and **6c** from **2b** and **2c**, the diastereoselectivities are 32% and 24%, respectively. The lower diastereoselectivity in this system relative to that observed in the chromium tricarbonyl system¹⁵ is not unexpected, since the chiral phosphine ligand is relatively farther away from the reactive center.

Single crystals of **6b** were obtained by recrystallization from *n*-hexane/acetone, and the molecular structure was determined by an X-ray diffraction analysis. An ORTEP drawing is shown in Figure 2, and selected bond distances and angles are listed in Table 2. The environment about the ruthenium metal center consists of a π -bound Cp ring, a chlorine atom, and a chiraphos ligand. The acetylide group is bonded to the exocyclic C_α of the Cp ligand. The pendant chain is in line with the less hindered Cl ligand. The Ru–Cl distance of 2.468(1) Å is a normal Ru–Cl single-bond distance. The C3–C4 bond length of 1.211(9) Å is typical of a $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ triple bond.

A New Acetylide Migration. Transformation of **6a** to **3a** readily occurred in methanol (see Scheme 2). When **6a** was passed through a column packed with

Table 2. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) of $[\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CCPh})(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3\text{-(Chiraphos)RuCl}$ (**6b**)

Ru–P1	2.2899(12)	Ru–Cl	2.4680(11)
Ru–P2	2.3392(13)	C1–C11	1.529(9)
C1–C2	1.573(9)	C1–C3	1.508(9)
C1–O1	1.445(7)	C3–C4	1.211(9)
P1–Ru–P2	82.86(4)	C3–C1–C2	110.0(5)
P1–Ru–Cl	86.21(4)	C1–C3–C4	175.4(7)
P2–Ru–Cl	95.12(4)	C3–C4–C5	178.8(6)
C11–C1–C2	109.1(6)	C1–C11–C15	125.8(5)
O1–C1–C2	105.4(5)	C1–C11–C12	125.7(5)
O1–C1–C3	110.8(5)	C15–C11–C12	108.3(5)

activated alumina or when a solution of **6a** was stirred in the presence of MeONa or CF_3COOH , the same transformation occurred, but with much lower yield, and several intractable products were also observed. A new acetylide migration followed by the oxygen transfer mentioned above accounts for the transformation of **6a** to **3a**. The phenylacetylide group migrates from the exocyclic C_α of the substituted Cp ligand to the Ru metal center. This is followed by formation of a vinylidene complex via protonation, and then the oxygen transfer mentioned above takes place to give the final product **3a**. The acetylide migration process could be assisted by dissociation of the chloride ligand in methanol. The presence of the electron-rich $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ triple bond of the propargylic group could provide yet another stabilization effect via coordination to the metal center to give the final product. Treatment of **6c** with alumina resulted in the formation of **5c**. In this system, the vinylidene complex **4c** could be prepared by protonation of **5c** with CF_3COOH . Complex **4c** decomposed to several unidentified products at room temperature. The oxygen transfer product was observed only as a minor product.

Interestingly, when **6d** was subjected to chromatography on an alumina-packed column, dehydration was observed, yielding $[\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{=CH}_2)\text{CCPh}](\text{dppe})\text{RuCl}$ (**7d**), which was identified by spectroscopic methods. Two vinylic protons give two singlet resonances at δ 5.46 and 5.59 in the ^1H NMR spectrum. Both correlate to the ^{13}C resonance at δ 118.3 in the 2D NMR HMQC spectrum and to ^{13}C resonances at δ 94.6 (quaternary carbon on Cp) and δ 88.9 and 89.2 (two acetylene carbons) in the 2D NMR HMBC spectrum. The ^{31}P NMR spectrum displays a singlet resonance at δ 79.66, indicating the lack of a stereogenic center. For the ferrocenyl carbocation, it is known that nucleophilic addition reactions often proceed in competition with deprotonation.¹⁶ The reaction of **7d** with CF_3COOH gave a carbenium ion product (**8d**) showing a two-doublet pattern at δ 86.46 and 73.93 ($J_{\text{P-P}} = 24.1$ Hz) in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum. Protonation presumably occurs at the exocyclic C_β ,¹⁷ and the restricted rotation of the exocyclic group originating from the neighboring group participation of the metal satisfactorily accounts for the planar chirality. Deprotonation of this unstable carbenium product, which does not undergo acetylide migration, in the presence of some weak nucleophiles readily gives back **7d**. Reversed migration of an acetylide group

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from an Fe metal to a cyclopentadienyl ligand has been reported recently.¹⁸ In our system the migration is from the exocyclic C $_{\alpha}$ of a substituted group on the Cp ligand to the metal.

Concluding Remarks. A new oxygen transfer reaction from an acetyl group on a substituted cyclopentadienyl ligand to a coordinated vinylidene ligand was observed in the reaction of **2** with phenylacetylene, giving **3**. The reaction proceeds via addition of phenylacetylene to the ruthenium metal center to yield the vinylidene ligand. The proximity of the acetyl group and the vinylidene ligand and the electrophilicity of C $_{\alpha}$ of the vinylidene ligand promote such an oxygen transfer process and facilitate C=C bond formation. In the presence of MeOH, complex **6a** undergoes a new acetyl migration from exocyclic C $_{\alpha}$ of the substituted Cp ligand to the Ru metal center to yield **3a**. The migration is possibly assisted by dissociation of the chloride ligand in **6a** and is followed by formation of a similar vinylidene complex in which oxygen transfer takes place to give the final product **3a**. Possible applications of such a reaction in synthesizing new organometallic complexes are currently under investigation.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. Unless mentioned otherwise, all manipulations were performed under nitrogen using vacuum-line, drybox, and standard Schlenk techniques. CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ was distilled from CaH $_2$, and diethyl ether and THF were distilled from Na/benzophenone. All other solvents and reagents were of reagent grade and were used as received. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AM-300WB and DMX-500 spectrometers at room temperature (unless stated otherwise). Chemical shifts are given in δ and referenced to TMS. FAB mass spectra were recorded on a JEOL SX-102A spectrometer. Acetylcyclopentadiene was prepared according to the methods reported in the literature.¹⁹ RuCl $_3$ \cdot xH $_2$ O was purchased from Strem Chemicals. Elemental analyses and X-ray diffraction studies were carried out at the Regional Center of Analytical Instrument located at the National Taiwan University.

Preparation of (η^5 -C $_5$ H $_4$ COCH $_3$)(PPh $_3$) $_2$ RuCl (2a**).** A solution of sodium acetylcyclopentadienide (18.0 g) in HCl aqueous solution (1.0 N, 500 mL) was stirred for 30 min. The acetylcyclopentadiene was extracted with 4 \times 25 mL of diethyl ether and dried over MgSO $_4$, and the volume of the ethereal solution was reduced to ca. 10 mL. PPh $_3$ (8.0 g, 30.5 mmol) and 40 mL of absolute ethanol were added to the ethereal solution, and the mixture was refluxed for 10 min; subsequently RuCl $_3$ \cdot xH $_2$ O (2.4 g, ca. 11.6 mmol) in 20 mL of absolute ethanol was added to the boiling solution by syringe. The mixture was heated to reflux for another 2 h; the red precipitates thus formed were filtered off and washed with ethanol and *n*-hexane (5.1 g, 57.2%). The product can be recrystallized from CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ /*n*-hexane. Spectroscopic data for **2a** are as follows. IR (CH $_2$ Cl $_2$): ν (C=O) 1663 cm $^{-1}$. 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.44–7.07 (m, 30H, Ph), 5.09 (br, 2H, Cp), 3.60 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.19 (s, 3H, CH $_3$). 13 C NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 197.1 (s, C=O), 137.5–127.4 (m, Ph), 88.3 (s, Cp), 86.4 (s, Cp), 79.0 (s, Cp), 29.3 (s, CH $_3$). 31 P NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 37.96 (s). FAB mass: m/z 768.2 (M $^+$), 733.2 (M $^+$ – Cl), 471.0 (M $^+$ – PPh $_3$, Cl). Anal. Calcd for C $_{43}$ H $_{37}$ OP $_2$ RuCl: C, 67.23; H, 4.86; Found: C, 67.40; H, 4.72.

Preparation of **2b, **2c**, and **2d**.** Preparation of **2b**, **2c**, and **2d** from the reactions of **2a** with corresponding free phosphine

ligands followed the procedure given in the literature. For example, complex **2b** was obtained from a thermal reaction of **2a** with Chiraphos in benzene for 4 h and was purified by recrystallization from *n*-hexane/CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ (10:1) in 95% yield. Spectroscopic data for **2b** (Chiraphos) are as follows. 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 8.03–7.00 (m, 20H, Ph), 5.30 (br, 1H, Cp), 5.04 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.77 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.99 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.87–2.79 (m, 1H, PCH(CH $_3$)), 2.05–1.94 (m, 1H, PCH(CH $_3$)), 1.69 (s, 3H, CH $_3$), 1.06–1.00 (m, 3H, PCH(CH $_3$)), 0.91–0.85 (m, 3H, PCH(CH $_3$)). 13 C NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 196.9 (s, C=O), 140.3–127.8 (m, Ph), 97.6, 88.2, 83.1, 80.7, 75.8 (s, Cp), 38.2–37.6 (m, PCH(CH $_3$)), 35.7–35.1 (m, PCH(CH $_3$)), 28.5 (s, CH $_3$), 16.3–15.9 (m, PCH(CH $_3$)), 15.2–14.9 (m, PCH(CH $_3$)). 31 P NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 81.11 (d, J_{P-P} = 42.5 Hz), 68.85 (d, J_{P-P} = 42.5 Hz). MS (FAB): m/z 670.1 (M $^+$), 635.1 (M $^+$ – Cl). Anal. Calcd for C $_{35}$ H $_{35}$ OP $_2$ RuCl: C, 62.73; H, 5.26; Found: C, 62.49; H, 4.97.

Complex **2c** was obtained similarly from a thermal reaction of **2a** with BINAP in toluene for 10 days in 90% yield. Spectroscopic data for **2c** are as follows. 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.90–6.15 (m, 32H, Ph), 5.04 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.47 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.22 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.12 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.17 (s, 3H, CH $_3$). 13 C NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 197.3 (s, C=O), 143.1–125.4 (m, Ph), 95.3, 89.8, 84.2, 81.6, 77.7 (s, Cp), 29.5 (s, CH $_3$). 31 P NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 49.21 (d, J_{P-P} = 54.5 Hz), 39.55 (d, J_{P-P} = 54.5 Hz). MS (FAB): m/z 866.2 (M $^+$), 831.3 (M $^+$ – Cl). Anal. Calcd for C $_{51}$ H $_{39}$ OP $_2$ RuCl: C, 70.70; H, 4.54; Found: C, 70.54; H, 4.70.

Preparation of (η^5 -CH $_3$ COC $_5$ H $_4$)(dppe)RuCl (2d**).**²⁰ A solution of 0.1 g of Ru(η^5 -CH $_3$ COC $_5$ H $_4$)Cl(PPh $_3$) $_2$ (**2a**; 0.13 mmol) and 0.052 g (0.13 mmol) of dppe (1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane) in toluene (20 mL) was heated to reflux for 6 h. The volume was reduced to 5 mL, and 20 mL of light petroleum ether was added. The faint yellow precipitates were filtered off, and the filtrate was stored at –5 °C overnight to give the product as orange crystals. Spectroscopic data for **2d** are as follows. 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.70–7.10 (m, 20H, Ph), 5.29 (br, 2H, Cp), 4.13 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.72–2.29 (m, 4H, PCH $_2$ CH $_2$ P), 1.94 (s, 3H, CH $_3$). 13 C NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 196.4 (s, C=O), 139.9–127.0 (m, Ph), 88.4, 88.0, 66.2 (s, Cp), 28.1 (s, CH $_3$), 26.7 (t, PCH $_2$ CH $_2$ P, J_{C-P} = 22.4 Hz). 31 P NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 78.86 (s). MS (FAB): m/z 642.1 (M $^+$), 607.1 (M $^+$ – Cl). Anal. Calcd for C $_{33}$ H $_{31}$ OP $_2$ RuCl: C, 61.72; H, 4.87; Found: C, 61.74; H, 4.89.

Preparation of [$\eta^5\eta^1$ -C $_5$ H $_4$ C(CH $_3$)=C(Ph)C(O)](PPh $_3$) $_2$ Ru (3a**).** To a solution of **2a** (0.25 g, 0.326 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) was added HC \equiv CPh (360 μ L, 3.25 mmol). The deep red solution was heated to reflux (64 °C) for 4 h. The solution first turned to orange and finally to yellow and, after being cooled, was concentrated to ca. 10 mL; it was then slowly added to 70 mL of a stirred solution of ether. The yellow precipitate thus formed was filtered off and washed with ether. The yellow product was recrystallized from CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ /ether (1:10) and identified as complex **3a** (0.23 g, 86%). Spectroscopic data for **3a** are as follows. IR (cm $^{-1}$, CH $_2$ Cl $_2$): 1772 (s, $\nu_{C=O}$), 1681 (w, $\nu_{C=C}$). 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.36–7.02 (m, 35H, Ph), 4.67 (br, 2H, Cp), 3.92 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.12 (s, 3H, CH $_3$). 13 C NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 247.7 (t, J_{C-P} = 12.5 Hz, C=O), 168.1 (s, COCPh), 142.3 (s, CCH $_3$), 140.7–124.7 (m, Ph), 126.3, 94.4, 83.3 (s, Cp), 19.3 (s, CH $_3$). 31 P NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 49.13 (s). MS (FAB): m/z 834.4 (M $^+$), 572.2 (M $^+$ – PPh $_3$), 543.2 (M $^+$ – PPh $_3$, CO), 467.1 (M $^+$ – PPh $_3$, CO, Ph). Anal. Calcd for C $_{51}$ H $_{42}$ OP $_2$ Ru: C, 73.45; H, 5.08; Found: C, 73.67; H, 4.96.

Preparation of [$\eta^5\eta^1$ -C $_5$ H $_4$ C(CH $_3$)=C(Ph)C(O)](Chiraphos)Ru (3b**).** To a solution of **2b** (100 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (20 mL) was added phenylacetylene (50 μ L, 0.45 mmol), and the mixture was heated to reflux for 3 h. Then the yellow solution was evaporated to dryness, and the residue was recrystallized from CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ /*n*-hexane to give a yellow powder identified as **3b** (89 mg, 81% yield). Spectroscopic data are as follows. 1 H NMR (CDCl $_3$): δ 7.57–6.49 (m, 25H, Ph),

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5.61 (br, 1H, Cp), 5.46 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.76 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.64 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.62–3.40 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 2.15–1.99 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 1.91 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.36–1.28 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)), 0.93–0.88 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 257.6 (dd, *J*_{C-P} = 16.1, 11.7 Hz, C=O), 153.0 (s, COCPh), 143.0 (s, CCH₃), 138.2–124.7 (m, Ph), 95.2, 92.5, 91.6, 86.6, 67.8 (s, Cp), 41.5–40.9 (m, PCH(CH₃)), 34.1–33.5 (m, PCH(CH₃)), 27.4 (s, CH₃), 15.3–14.9 (m, PCH(CH₃)). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 93.69 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 36.5 Hz), 91.32 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 36.5 Hz). Anal. Calcd for C₄₃H₄₀O_P₂Ru: C, 70.19; H, 5.48. Found: C, 70.41; H, 5.79.

Preparation of [η⁵η¹-C₅H₄C(CH₃)=C(Ph)C(O)](R-BI-NAP)Ru (3c**).** To a suspension of **2c** (100 mg, 0.12 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (20 mL) was added phenylacetylene (39 μL, 0.36 mmol). The orange solution was heated to reflux for 5 h and subsequently cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane to give **3c** as a microcrystalline yellow solid (yield: 81 mg, 72%). Spectroscopic data for **3c** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.66–6.09 (m, 37H, Ph), 5.00, 4.89, 4.37, 3.63 (br, 4H, Cp), 1.96 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 245.7 (dd, *J*_{C-P} = 10.2, 6.4 Hz, C=O), 168.3 (s, COCPh), 145.6 (s, CCH₃), 145.1–127.0 (m, Ph), 94.1, 90.0, 89.0, 87.2, 84.5 (s, Cp), 19.6 (s, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 63.36 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 47.5 Hz), 56.76 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 47.5 Hz). MS (FAB): *m/z* 932.3 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₅₉H₄₄O_P₂Ru: C, 76.03; H, 4.76. Found: C, 76.15; H, 4.87.

Preparation of [η⁵η¹-C₅H₄C(CH₃)=C(Ph)C(O)](dppe)-Ru (3d**).** To a solution of **2d** (25 mg, 0.04 mmol) in anhydrous methyl alcohol (20 mL) was added phenylacetylene (45 μL, 0.40 mmol), and the mixture was heated to reflux for 6 h. Then the yellow solution was evaporated to dryness and the residue was recrystallized with CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane to give a yellow powder identified as **3d** (15 mg, 65% yield). Spectroscopic data for **3d** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.69–6.95 (m, 25H, Ph), 5.59 (br, 2H, Cp), 4.72 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.72–2.29 (m, 4H, PCH₂CH₂P), 1.82 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 254.9 (t, *J*_{C-P} = 14.0 Hz, C=O), 167.9 (s, COCPh), 144.1 (s, CCH₃), 138.6–125.4 (m, Ph), 92.8, 86.4, 68.8 (s, Cp), 29.7–27.5 (t, PCH₂CH₂P, *J*_{C-P} = 21.4 Hz), 19.8 (s, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 96.50 (s). MS (FAB): *m/z* 708.2 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₄₁H₃₆O_P₂Ru: C, 69.58; H, 5.13. Found: C, 69.44; H, 4.98.

Spectroscopic Observation of {η⁵-C₅H₄COCH₃-(PPh₃)₂Ru=C=CHPh}Cl (4a**).** The same reaction was carried out in an oil bath with the temperature maintained at 50 °C for 3 h to give an orange mixture. The solvent of this mixture was removed under vacuum, and the residue was redissolved in CDCl₃. The ³¹P NMR spectrum of this solution indicated formation of the intermediate **4a** as well as **3a** in a ratio of roughly 1:1. Attempts to isolate **4a** by column chromatography led to decomposition. Only a yellow band, identified as **3a**, was obtained. Spectroscopic data for **4a** were obtained from the mixture of products. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.69–6.95 (m, 35H, Ph), 5.03 (br, 2H, Cp), 4.74 (s, 1H, C=CH(Ph)), 4.56 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.28 (s, 3H, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 42.87 (s). Further heating of the mixture in MeOH converted this intermediate to **3a**.

Isolation of (η⁵-C₅H₄COCH₃)(PPh₃)₂Ru=C=CPh (5a**).** In the presence of NaOMe (20 mg), the reaction of **2a** (0.051 g, 0.064 mmol) with excess HC≡CPh (72 μL, 0.65 mmol) in MeOH gave **3a** and the acetylide complex **5a** in a 1:2 ratio. Column chromatographic separation of the mixture eluted by *n*-hexane/CH₂Cl₂ (1:5) gave two yellow bands, **5a** and **3a**. Spectroscopic data of **5a** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.30–6.89 (m, 35H, Ph), 4.59 (br, 2H, Cp), 3.80 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.57 (s, 3H, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 51.85 (s). MS (FAB): *m/z* 834.4 (M⁺), 692.3 (M⁺ – CPh, COCH₃). In the presence of CF₃COOH, **5a** in CDCl₃ cleanly converted to **3a** in a NMR tube in 4 h. Anal. Calcd for C₅₁H₄₂O_P₂Ru: C, 73.45; H, 5.08.

Preparation of [η⁵-C₅H₄C(CCPH)(OH)CH₃](PPh₃)₂RuCl (6a**).** To a solution of **2a** (102 mg, 0.13 mmol) in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ exposed to air was added lithium phenylacetylide (390

μL, 0.39 mmol in 1 M THF). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Then the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was extracted with 1 mL of CH₂Cl₂, and *n*-hexane (2 mL) was added to remove the salt after filtration. Then the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue recrystallized in two stages from dichloromethane/*n*-hexane to give red crystals of **6a** (67 mg, 60% yield); OPPh₃ (11 mg, 30% yield) was obtained as a byproduct. Spectroscopic data of **6a** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.69–6.97 (m, 35H, Ph), 6.27 (br, 1H, OH), 4.31 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.08 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.73 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.32 (br, 1H, Cp), 1.79 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 138.1–123.4 (m, Ph), 121.1 (chiral carbon), 92.8 (s, C≡CPh), 84.2 (s, C≡CPh), 73.8, 77.6, 72.8, 77.2, 67.0 (s, Cp), 33.8 (s, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 39.01 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 41.4 Hz), 38.20 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 41.4 Hz). MS (FAB): *m/z* 870.1 (M⁺), 834.2 (M⁺ – Cl), 733.2 (M⁺ – Cl, CPh). A satisfactory elemental analysis was not obtained due to the instability of the complex. The same reaction in THF or in CH₂Cl₂ under nitrogen gave a complicated mixture of products.

Preparation of **6b** was similarly carried out using the same procedure. A mixture containing diastereomers of **6b** was obtained after purification. No attempt was made to separate these diastereomers. Spectroscopic data for **6b** (chiraphos) are as follows. Major product: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.05–7.04 (m, 25H, Ph), 5.64 (br, 1H, OH), 5.15 (br, 1H, Cp), 5.07 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.58 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.23 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.63–2.50 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 2.06–1.95 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 1.71 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.03–0.94 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)), 0.87–0.82 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 136.5–127.1 (m, Ph), 118.4 (s, chiral carbon), 92.8 (s, C≡CPh), 82.8 (s, C≡CPh), 81.8, 81.3, 80.8, 72.3, 67.0 (s, Cp), 37.7–36.2 (m, PCH(CH₃)), 34.1 (s, CH₃), 15.5–14.1 (m, PCH(CH₃)); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 85.13 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 40.6 Hz), 64.96 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 40.6 Hz). Minor product: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.05–7.04 (m, 25H, Ph), 7.14 (br, 1H, OH), 4.70 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.58 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.18 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.58 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.63–2.50 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 2.06–1.95 (m, 1H, PCH(CH₃)), 1.80 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.03–0.94 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)), 0.87–0.82 (m, 3H, PCH(CH₃)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 136.5–127.1 (m, Ph), 118.3 (s, chiral carbon), 93.0 (s, C≡CPh), 83.0 (s, C≡CPh), 75.9, 74.6, 72.2, 67.5, 66.6 (s, Cp), 37.7–36.2 (m, PCH(CH₃)), 31.5 (s, CH₃), 15.5–14.1 (m, PCH(CH₃)); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 84.30 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 42.7 Hz), 65.80 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 42.7 Hz).

Spectroscopic data for **6c** (BINAP) are as follows. Major product: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.29–6.17 (m, 37H, Ph), 6.24 (br, 1H, OH), 4.33 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.32 (br, 1H, Cp), 4.25 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.46 (br, 1H, Cp), 1.77 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.5–119.2 (m, Ph), 118.2 (s, chiral carbon), 92.8 (s, C≡CPh), 83.1 (s, C≡CPh), 85.0, 81.1, 75.9, 69.3, 66.6 (s, Cp), 31.2 (s, CH₃); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 53.17 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 52.1 Hz), 37.23 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 52.1 Hz). Minor product: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.29–6.17 (m, 37H, Ph), 6.18 (br, 1H, OH), 4.20 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.72 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.59 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.55 (br, 1H, Cp), 1.70 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.5–119.2 (m, Ph), 118.0 (s, chiral carbon), 93.2 (s, C≡CPh), 83.0 (s, C≡CPh), 86.1, 81.4, 72.8, 67.5, 65.4 (s, Cp), 35.5 (s, CH₃); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 53.69 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 52.3 Hz), 41.67 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 52.3 Hz); MS (FAB) *m/z* 968.0 (M⁺), 932.3 (M⁺ – Cl), 831.3 (M⁺ – Cl, CPh).

Spectroscopic data for **6d** (dppe) are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.01–6.96 (m, 25H, Ph), 5.55 (br, 1H, OH), 5.33 (br, 1H, Cp), 5.26 (br, 1H, Cp), 3.88 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.89 (br, 1H, Cp), 2.72–2.31 (m, 4H, PCH₂CH₂P), 1.87 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 142.1–23.2 (m, Ph), 116.6 (s, chiral carbon), 92.9 (s, C≡CPh), 83.4 (s, C≡CPh), 72.6, 79.5, 77.8, 70.0 (s, Cp), 33.8 (s, CH₃), 27.9–26.5 (m, PCH₂CH₂P). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 80.95 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 26.4 Hz), 76.43 (d, *J*_{P-P} = 26.4 Hz). MS (FAB): *m/z* 744.3 (M⁺), 727.3 (M⁺ – OH), 708.8 (M⁺ – Cl), 691.3 (M⁺ – Cl, OH), 607.2 (M⁺ – Cl, CPh). Anal. Calcd for C₄₃H₃₇O_P₂RuCl: C, 66.17; H, 5.01. Found: C, 66.35; H, 5.12.

Transformation of 6a to 3a. Complex **6a** (88 mg) was passed through a column packed with neutral aluminum oxide

Table 3. Crystal and Intensity Collection Data for $[\eta^5\text{-}\eta^1\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(\text{O})](\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ru}$ (3a**) and $[\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{CCPh})(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3](\text{Chiraphos})\text{RuCl}$ (**6b**)**

	3a	6b
mol formula	C ₅₁ H ₄₂ OP ₂ Ru	C ₄₃ H ₄₁ ClOP ₂ Ru
mol wt	833.86	772.22
space group	<i>Pnma</i>	<i>P2₁</i>
<i>a</i> , Å	18.5681(4)	9.3200(3)
<i>b</i> , Å	15.2878(2)	19.1980(5)
<i>c</i> , Å	14.1439(3)	11.2600(2)
α (deg)	90	90
β (deg)	90	109.39(3)
γ (deg)	90	90
<i>V</i> , Å ³	4014.96(13)	1900.39(9)
<i>Z</i>	4	2
cryst dimens, mm ³	0.20 × 0.10 × 0.10	0.35 × 0.30 × 0.25
Mo K α radiation: λ , Å	0.710 73	0.710 73
θ range for data collection, deg	1.81–23.29	1.92–27.50
limiting indices (<i>h</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>l</i>)	–20 to +18; –12 to +16; –15 to +8	–12 to +11; –24 to +23; –14 to +14
no. of rflns collected	11 876	53 516
no. of indep rflns	2969	7138
max and min transmission	0.639 and 0.585	0.865 and 0.686
refinement method	full-matrix least squares on <i>F</i> ²	
no. of data/restraints/params	2730/0/263	7138/1/434
GOF	1.167	1.320
final <i>R</i> indices		
for <i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)	0.0330/0.0702	0.0418/0.1035
for all data	0.0551/0.0798	0.0432/0.1082
$\Delta\rho$ (in final map), e/Å ³	0.3570, –0.354	0.8350, –0.968

eluted by CH₂Cl₂. The red band changed to yellow in the column. The solvent of the yellow fraction collected was removed under vacuum to give **3a** (65 mg, 78% yield). This transformation is also observed in CDCl₃ when NaOMe was added to a solution of **6a** in a NMR tube. The NMR yield was about 50%.

Isolation of $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(R\text{-BINAP})\text{RuC}\equiv\text{CPh}$ (5c**).** Transformation of **6c** to **5c** was performed by chromatography on an alumina-packed column, and CH₂Cl₂ was used as eluent; the product was isolated as a yellow solid and was purified by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane. Spectroscopic data for **5c** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.96–6.20 (m, 37H, Ph), 4.83, 4.68, 4.35, 4.30 (br, 4H, Cp), 2.31 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 197.1 (s, C=O), 150.2–121.5 (m, Ph), 118.3 (t, *J*_{C–P} = 22.6 Hz, C≡CPh), 114.2 (s, C≡CPh), 95.9, 93.4, 88.9, 85.3, 83.9 (s, Cp), 29.0 (s, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 57.60 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 47.6 Hz), 47.40 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 47.6 Hz). MS (FAB): *m/z* 932.3 (M⁺), 831.2 (M⁺ – CCPh). Anal. Calcd for C₅₉H₄₄OP₂Ru: C, 76.03, H, 4.76. Found: C, 76.00; H, 4.67.

Preparation of $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3)(R\text{-BINAP})\text{Ru}=\text{C}=\text{CHPh}]\text{CF}_3\text{COO}$ (4c**).** A tube was charged with **5c** (25 mg, 0.027 mmol), and excess trifluoroacetic acid (CF₃COOH) and chloroform-*d* were introduced into this tube. The ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectra were collected. Complex **4c** transformed to **3c** (5% NMR yield) and other intractable products in 20 min at room temperature. No attempt was made to isolate **4c**. Spectroscopic data for **4c** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.61–6.28 (m, 37H, Ph), 5.79, 5.48, 5.36, 4.97 (br, 4H, Cp), 4.34 (s, 1H, C=CH(Ph)), 2.32 (s, 3H, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 51.92 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 36.8 Hz), 35.73 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 36.8 Hz).

Preparation of $[\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{=CH}_2)\text{CCPh}](\text{dppe})\text{RuCl}$ (7d**).** Complex **6d** (105 mg, 0.14 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was passed

through an alumina-packed column. The yellow band was eluted with CH₂Cl₂. The solvent of this yellow band was removed under vacuum. The product was recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂/*n*-hexane to give **7d** (62 mg, 60%). Spectroscopic data for **7d** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.89–7.02 (m, 25H, Ph), 5.59 (s, 1H, =CH₂), 5.46 (s, 1H, =CH₂), 4.98 (br, 2H, Cp), 4.06 (br, 2H, Cp), 2.69–2.64 (m, 2H, PCH₂CH₂P), 2.49–2.43 (m, 2H, PCH₂CH₂P). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 141.8–123.9 (m, Ph), 123.2 (s, C₅H₄C=CH₂), 118.3 (s, C₅H₄C=CH₂), 94.6, 83.7, 74.8 (s, Cp), 89.2 (s, C≡CPh), 88.9 (s, C≡CPh), 27.7 (t, PCH₂CH₂P, *J*_{C–P} = 22.3 Hz). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 79.66 (s). MS (FAB): *m/z* 726.2 (M⁺), 691.2 (M⁺ – Cl). Anal. Calcd for C₄₁H₃₅P₂RuCl: C, 67.81; H, 4.86. Found: C, 67.76; H, 4.81. Protonation of **7d** in CDCl₃ with excess CF₃COOH gave a single product (**8d**). Spectroscopic data for **8d** are as follows. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.12 (m, 25H, Ph), 6.27, 6.11, 5.65, 3.85 (br, 4H, Cp), 3.06–2.76 (m, 4H, PCH₂CH₂P), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃). ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 86.46 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 24.1 Hz), 73.93 (d, *J*_{P–P} = 24.1 Hz). FAB mass: *m/z* 727.4 (M⁺), 691.8 (M⁺ – Cl).

X-ray Structure Determination of **3a and **6b**.** For **3a**, a single crystal of dimensions 0.20 × 0.10 × 0.10 mm³ was mounted on a glass fiber with epoxy. Data were collected at room temperature on a Siemens SMART CCD area detector system employing a 3 kW sealed-tube X-ray source operating at 1.5 kW. Data were collected using a narrow frame method. The total data collection yielded 11 876 data after integration using SAINT. Laue symmetry revealed a orthorhombic crystal system, and unit cell parameters were determined from the least-squares refinement of three-dimensional centroids of 25 unique reflections. Data were corrected for absorption with the SADABS²¹ program. The space group was assigned as *Pnma* on the basis of systematic absences and intensity statistics using XPREP, and the structure was solved and refined using direct methods included in the SHELXTL²² package. For a *Z* value of 4 there is one independent molecule within the asymmetric unit. In the final model, non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, with hydrogen atoms included in idealized locations. The structure was refined to R1 = 0.0551 and wR2 = 0.0798 for all data (R1 = 0.0330 and wR2 = 0.0702 for *I* > 2 σ (*I*)).²³ Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters are given in the Supporting Information. The structure determination of **6b** was similarly carried out on a SMART CCD diffractometer. Relevant data for both crystals are given in Table 3.

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Supporting Information Available: Details of the structural determinations for complex **3a** and **6b**, including tables of crystal and intensity collection data, positional and anisotropic thermal parameters, and all of the bond distances and angles. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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(21) The SADABS program is based on the method of Blessing; see: Blessing, R. H. *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **1995**, *51*, 33.

(22) SHELXTL: Structure Analysis Program, version 5.04; Siemens Industrial Automation Inc., Madison, WI, 1995.

(23) R1 = $(\sum |F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum |F_o|$. wR2 = $[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$, where $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (aP)^2 + bP]$ and $P = [(Max; 0, F_o^2) + 2F_c^2] / 3$. GOF = $[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (n - p)]^{1/2}$, where *n* and *p* denote the number of data and parameters, respectively.